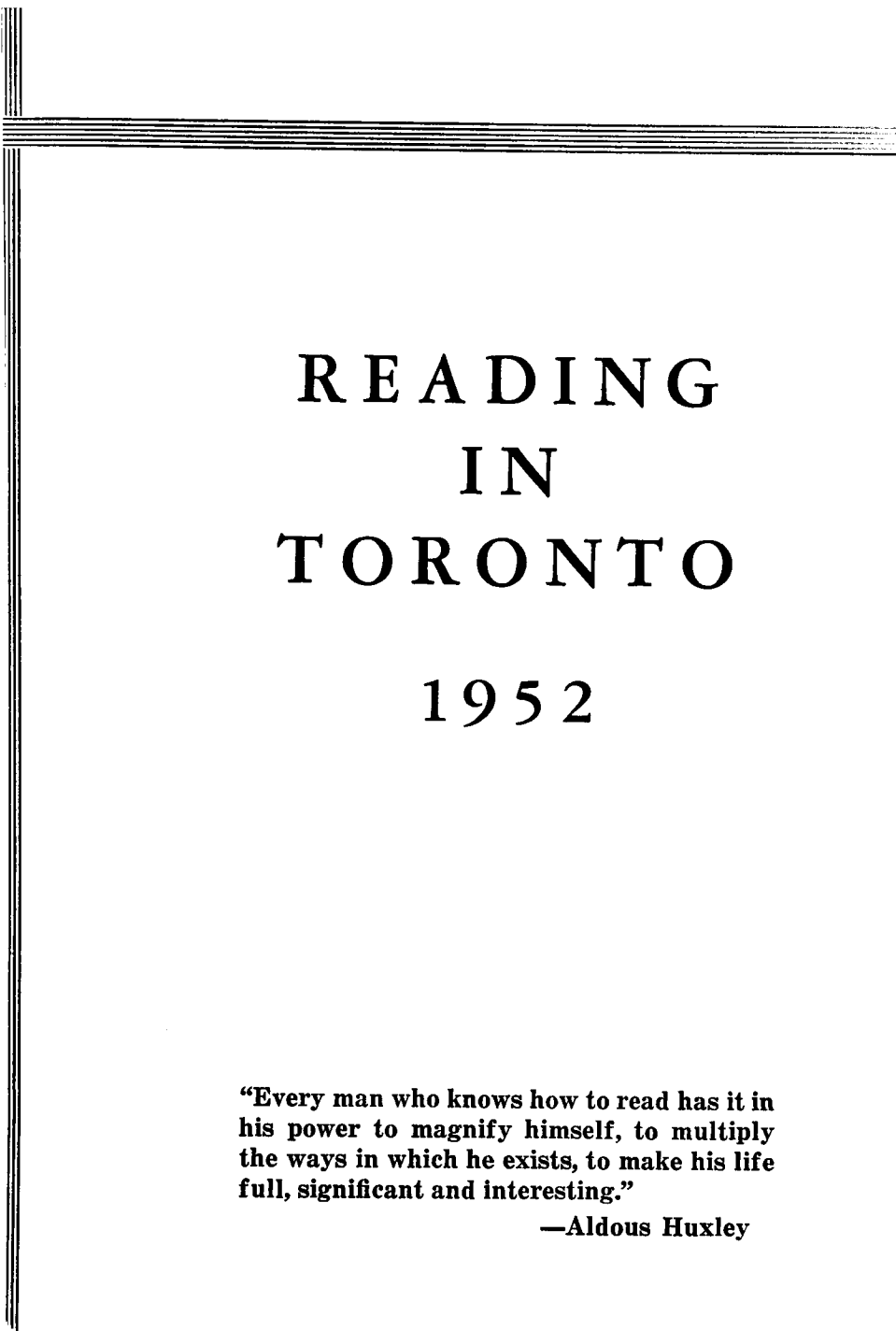


READING
IN
TORONTO
1952

ANNUAL REPORT
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

ANNE M. WRIGHT



READING IN TORONTO

1952

“Every man who knows how to read has it in his power to magnify himself, to multiply the ways in which he exists, to make his life full, significant and interesting.”

—Aldous Huxley



MRS. H. E. McCULLAGH
Chairman: The Toronto Public Library Board, 1952

READING
IN
TORONTO
1952

Being the Sixty-ninth Annual Report
of the
Toronto Public Library Board

CHAIRMEN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

John Hallam	1883-4
John Taylor	1885
George Wright, M.A., M.B.	1886
Lieut.-Col. James Mason	1887
A. R. Boswell, K.C.	1888, 1892
Edwin P. Pearson	1889
His Honour Judge Jos. E. McDougall	1890, 1898-9, 1901
R. A. Pyne, M.D.	1891
D. O'Sullivan, K.C., LL.D.	1892
Wm. Mara	1893
Miles Vokes	1894
Wm. D. McPherson	1895
Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Kelly, LL.D.	1896-7, 1909, 1918, 1925
His Honour Judge W. T. J. Lee, B.C.L.	1900, 1915, 1921, 1928, 1934
Thomas W. Banton 1902, 1914, 1920, 1927, (March-Dec.) ..	1930, 1937
His Honour Judge J. Herbert Denton, LL.B.	1903
Robert H. Graham	1904
Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge	1905-6-7-8
A. E. Heustis.....	1910
Norman B. Gash, K.C., B.A., LL.B.....	1911, 1916, 1922, 1929, 1935, 1940
John Turnbull	1912, 1917, 1924
Thomas W. Self, J.P.	1913, 1919, 1926
R. B. Orr, M.D.	1923
Ernest J. Hathaway (Jan.-Feb.)	1930
Mrs. Richard Davidson	1931, 1936, 1942
J. C. M. MacBeth, Q.C., B.A.	1932-3, 1938, 1943
Henry Glendinning, M.D., C.M., F.T.M.C.	1939
Frank N. Walker, M.A., M.D.	1941, 1946
Newman F. Mallon, B.A.	1944
Controller Wm. J. Wadsworth	1945
Ernest E. Woollon (Feb.-Sept.)	1947
John M. Bennett, M.A., Ph.D.	(Oct.-Dec.) 1947, 1948
Mrs. John W. Falkner	1949
Charles M. Carrie	1950
Albert Taylor	1951
Mrs. H. E. McCullagh	1952

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

1952

Mrs. H. E. McCULLAGH, *Chairman*

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A.

ALBERT TAYLOR

JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., Ph.D.

JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C.

CHARLES M. CARRIE

Mrs. PETER SANDIFORD

Mrs. JOHN W. FALKNER

CONTROLLER FORD G. BRAND

LIBRARIES AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEWMAN F. MALLON, B.A., *Chairman*

JOHN M. BENNETT, M.A., Ph.D.

Mrs. H. E. McCULLAGH

CHARLES M. CARRIE

JOHN E. CORCORAN, Q.C.

Mrs. JOHN W. FALKNER

Mrs. PETER SANDIFORD

ALBERT TAYLOR

CONTROLLER FORD G. BRAND

The general management, regulation and control of the Toronto Public Libraries are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board composed of the Mayor of the City or a member of the City Council appointed by him as his representative, three persons appointed by the City Council, three persons appointed by the Public School Board (Board of Education) and two persons by the Catholic School Board. The representatives from the City Council and Board of Education hold office for three years, and those from the Catholic School Board for two years, the representatives retiring in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.



CHIEF LIBRARIAN

CHARLES R. SANDERSON, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.

DEPUTY CHIEF LIBRARIAN

R. D. HILTON SMITH, F.L.A.

LIBRARY DIRECTORY

Reference Library

College and St. George Streets. Open every week day from 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; on Sundays, October 15th to May 15th, 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Boys and Girls House

40 St. George Street. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Central Circulating Library

St. George and College Streets—entrance on St. George Street. Open 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Central Reading Room (College Street entrance) open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Beaches Branch

2161 Queen Street East, near Lee Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Bloor and Gladstone Branch

1089 Bloor Street West, at Gladstone Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Danforth Branch

701 Pape Avenue, near Danforth Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Deer Park Branch

40 St. Clair Avenue East, at Alvin Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Downtown Branch

39 King Street West, near Bay. Open every day but Saturday from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

Earlscourt Branch

1625 Dufferin Street, south of and near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Eastern Branch

137 Main Street, near Gerrard. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

George H. Locke Memorial Branch

3083 Yonge Street, at Lawrence Avenue East. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Gerrard Branch

1432 Gerrard Street, at Ashdale Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 12 to 6 p.m.

High Park Branch

- 228 Roncesvalles Avenue, at Wright Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Northern Branch

- 14 St. Clements Avenue, at Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Queen and Lisgar Branch

- 1115 Queen Street West, at Lisgar Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Riverdale Branch

- 370 Broadview Avenue, at Gerrard East. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Runnymede Branch

- 2178 Bloor Street West, at Glendonwynne Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Western Branch

- 145 Annette Street, facing Medland Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Wychwood Branch

- 1431 Bathurst Street, near St. Clair Avenue. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Yorkville Branch

- 22 Yorkville Avenue, north side, near Yonge Street. Open every day but Wednesday, from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. Children's room, 2 to 6 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 noon and 2 to 6 p.m.

Music Library

- College and St. George Streets—entrance on College Street. Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (On removal to new quarters adjoining the Kipling Room, Central Circulating Library, the hours of opening will be 9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. daily.)

Educational Film Library

- St. George and College Streets (entrance through Circulating Library). Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collections

- St. George and College Streets (entrance through Circulating Library). Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

EAST YORK

- East York Public Library, Coxwell and Mortimer Avenues. Open every day but Wednesday from 12 noon to 8.30 p.m.; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (Administered on behalf of East York township.)

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

130 Dunn Avenue. Library open and wards visited on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Runnymede Hospital

274 St. John's Road. Library open and wards visited on Friday.

Sunnybrook Military Hospital

Sunnybrook Park, Bayview. Open 12.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Monday through Friday; on Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

Deposit libraries are provided in the following Homes for the Aged: Belmont House; Church Home for the Aged; Eventide Aged Men's Home; Ewart House; House of Providence; Ina Grafton Gage United Church Home; Julia Greenshields Home; Laughlen Lodge; St. Elizabeth House; Strachan House; Sunset Lodge Aged Ladies' Home; Tweedsmuir House. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Humewood House; Victor Home.

ADDITIONAL BOYS AND GIRLS LIBRARIES

Hospital for Sick Children

University Avenue. Library open and wards visited on Tuesday and Thursday.

St. Christopher House Library

67 Wales Avenue. Open daily except Saturday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. Saturday morning, 10 to 12 noon.

University Settlement Library

23 Grange Road. Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

School Libraries

Libraries are administered in the following schools:

— Brant Street; Bruce; Davenport; Davisville; Dufferin; Duke of York; Earl Beatty; Eglinton; Essex; General Mercer; Grace; Hodgson; Maurice Cody; Morse Street; Niagara; Palmerston; Park; Perth Avenue; Queen Victoria; Rose Avenue; Rosedale; Sackville; St. Brigid's; St. Clair; St. Mary's; St. Paul's; Shirley; Wellesley; Whitney; Winchester.

East York Boys and Girls Libraries

Central Branch—R. H. McGregor School. Open Monday and Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Eastern Branch—Danforth Park School. Open Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Western Branch—William Burgess School. Open Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Selwyn-St. Clair School Branch. Open Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Bennington Heights School Branch. Open Monday, 1.30 to 5 p.m.

Cosburn Junior High School Branch. Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

All Libraries are closed on statutory holidays.

Business Office Telephone, KIngdsdale 1151 (connecting all Departments of the Central building). After 5.30 p.m. direct connections are made as shown by the telephone directory.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1952

To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

The members of the 1952 Library Board can look with considerable pride and satisfaction at this year's expansion of library services.

On June 2nd Deer Park Branch, housed for twenty-five years in a rented store on St. Clair Avenue near Yonge Street, moved into its new quarters across the street. It was formally opened by His Worship Mayor Allan Lamport, and the address was given by Dr. C. R. Sanderson. The architect of the building was Mr. Arthur H. Eadie, and the contractor was The Jackson-Lewis Company Limited. The lay-out of the building created wide interest, as the library proper is housed on the ground floor, while the second and third floors are rented to a business firm. Thus provision has been made for financing the building. The building itself, the spacious rooms, the lighting and the modern furniture, in addition to the 33,000 books, cannot help but be a constant source of pleasure to the whole district.

On July 7th the Downtown Branch was opened by Mr. W. P. Scott, President of the Toronto Board of Trade. The address was given by the Honourable W. J. Dunlop, Minister of Education. This branch is located at 39 King Street West, on the premises of the old Bank of Nova Scotia, and at long last fills a need created by the closing of the Adelaide Street branch in 1947. It is open from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and it is surprising how well it is patronized from 8.30 to 9.30 a.m. Over 4,000 new borrowers enrolled in the first six months.

Comparative circulation in these two new branches is interesting:

	Nov., 1951 (old premises)	Nov., 1952 (new building)	Increase
Deer Park	14,951	22,251	49%
Downtown	Nov., 1946 10,116	Nov., 1952 14,683	45%

The need of a new branch library in the lower part of Ward 2 has long been recognized. The Board can now announce that a site has been secured at the corner of Gerrard and Parliament Streets, and that the erection of this branch will go forward as soon as the necessary financial arrangements have been completed. This site is a gift from the city. It might be well to pause here and comment on the pleasure and satisfaction it has been to have Controller Ford Brand, acting as the Mayor's repre-

sentative, on this Board and to thank him for his keen interest in its problems.

Among the many staff changes that have taken place during the year are the retirement of Miss Lillian H. Smith, head of the Boys and Girls Division, and the appointment of her successor, Miss Jean Thomson, of the same division. Miss Smith had nearly forty years of distinguished service, and the highest tributes were paid her by the Board, her staff, and the press. Her outstanding ability had acquired for her an international reputation.

With the retirement on September 13th of Mr. Fred Noton, head gardener, we lost a man whose skill during the last twelve years has beautified the grounds of our libraries right across the city, and whose flowering plants have drawn exclamations of admiration wherever they were displayed in our buildings. Only a man who loved his work could have produced so much beauty.

The Board wishes to each member who has retired many years of health and happiness.

Due to retirements and extension of library services it is becoming more and more difficult to keep adequate staff. An interesting innovation has been introduced this year, whereby four British chartered librarians have joined the staff for a year's internship.

Our congratulations go to Miss Josephine Phelan, the librarian in charge of the Bloor and Gladstone Branch, on the publication of her book "The Ardent Exile", the life and times of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. She was awarded the Governor General's Medal, as well as a medal from the University of British Columbia, for the best biography of the year. The Womens Canadian Club of Toronto also awarded her a cash prize of \$200 for the outstanding work of creative non-fiction by a Canadian.

Many valuable donations were made during 1952, including:

A collection of books on Irish history and literature, from Mr. John O'Brien, Embassy of Eire;

Map of Toronto Street Railway lines, about 1900, from Miss Martha Hunter;

Three manuscript volumes of minutes and accounts of the Brantford First Baptist Church, 1833-1876; one manuscript volume of accounts of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, 1866-90, from Dr. N. S. Shenstone;

Fine art portfolio of the work of Canadian artists now living in the United States, from Mrs. Newton McTavish;



Deer Park Branch Library, showing main entrance and Adult Library to left, and Boys and Girls Library to right of picture, with two floors of offices above.

Specially bound copy of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, from the Toronto Religious Education Council;

Four volumes of 18th and 19th century periodicals, from Mr. Gregory Clark.

We are also indebted to Mr. Gregory Clark for obtaining for the library the original manuscript of Mr. C. L. Burton's autobiography, "A Sense of Urgency." From England, Mr. Edgar Osborne has sent many gifts which enrich still further the great Osborne Collection of Bygone Children's Books.

The Ontario Library Association Conference was held in London in May. This organization has recently named a Provincial Grants Committee, which includes Mrs. John W. Falkner.

The Canadian Library Association met in Banff in June. Mrs. Falkner presented to the Trustees' Section the "Trustees Manual", which has since been published in the *Canadian Library Association Bulletin*. Mr. Newman Mallon led a discussion on "Essentials of Library Services and Improvements", and also acted as chairman of the Nominating Committee. All interested in library work, whether librarians or trustees, are happy in the announcement that a National Library is to be instituted without delay, and that Dr. William Kaye Lamb, Dominion Archivist, is to be the first librarian.

Your chairman, accompanied by the chief librarian, made a tour of the libraries, 19 visits in all, during the fall and winter. This was a valuable and interesting experience for me. I had the opportunity of meeting a friendly and enthusiastic staff, and of evaluating the work that had been done on the buildings. The older buildings, of course, suffer by comparison, but it is surprising what fine results have been obtained even in them through the excellent work of the maintenance staff under the supervision of the maintenance engineer, Mr. Robert Piper. Particularly noticeable are the improvements in lighting and the renovation of the floors. Now, all we need is more money to continue these improvements wherever needed.

One cannot, after a year in the chair, fail to be impressed by the happy relationship between the Board and the administrative staff, as exemplified in the chief librarian, who is also this Board's secretary. His grasp of detail, his sound judgment, and his tireless devotion to his work are impressive, and we are proud that his ability is recognized both near and far.

I wish in closing to express my sincere thanks to the members of this Board and to the staff, in all departments, for their loyal support during 1952.

GRACE McCULLAGH,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1952

To the members of the Toronto Public Library Board:

Trends in reading (and, of course, in writing) are a curious phenomenon. Some of them are transitory. There was the spate of almost naturalistic novels during the 1920's, mainly the outcome of the bitterness and disillusion after the first World War which was felt by so many young writers who took to themselves a frankness which would not have been tolerated a decade before. They have influenced the present day novel, but, in general, the frankness of speech and action is relatively much softened down. Today, Hemingway preaches moderation in writing, if the novelist wishes to succeed in his art.

World War II brought an unbroken sequence of "journalistic history", books which were a kind of eye-witness commentary on day-to-day events. And, of course, there have been the large numbers of autobiographical war-experience and prisoner-escape books. The first have disappeared, the second are on the wane.

Another passing trend was the string of autobiographies by medical men, beginning with the bombastic and conceited "Story of San Michele", by Munthe, in 1929 (it doesn't seem so long ago), followed by the far more appealing and sincere "An American Doctor's Odyssey", by Heiser. The success of these produced a flood of such books which has now reduced itself to a trickle.

Some other trends of interest promise more permanence. Especially during the last fifteen years or so there has been an ever increasing interest in books on art, whether books on how to draw or paint, or to use other media of art (flanked by a great demand for books of collections of paintings), or how to learn to take beautiful photographs instead of being contented with "snapshots."

Another trend in reading habits which only indirectly concerns us is the almost explosive expansion of the "pocket book" market in recent years. Mr. David Dempsey, one of the editors of the *New York Times Book Review*, in an article in the current *Atlantic Monthly* says that in 1952 some 257 millions of them were sold in and from the United States. They include some serious literature, indeed there are some titles which are "required reading" in schools and colleges. But the output is mainly trash, in lurid form.

I said this movement concerns us only indirectly. But two

points may be made. First, Mr. Dempsey says: "it is now customary to sell the reprint rights before the hard-cover edition appears, and many a publisher will not accept a book unless he can get a reprint house to take it on." The production of pocket books may, therefore, influence other publishing. Secondly, though it is believed that pocket-book readers are largely people who read but little before, and Mr. Dempsey suggests that pocket books have produced in the States some ten million new readers, he refers to a sort of Gresham's Law of literary taste. Re-stated to meet his definition this Law would be worded not that "bad money drives out good," but that "bad reading drives out good."

To return to what may more nearly be called a trend in reading, I use an example from our own libraries, a situation to which we have been giving much attention. There has always been a demand for books in foreign languages, predominantly, but not entirely, French and German. But the demand used to come mainly from English-speaking readers. The picture has been materially changed in recent years by the immigration of people from non-English-speaking countries. In their own annual reports at least half of the Branch Librarians speak of the problems associated with the coming of the New Canadians, and of the very substantial increase in the circulation of books in foreign languages. Several of them, indeed, comment on changes which have become evident in the population of their surrounding communities, because some of the racial groups seem to have settled in "pockets." This ties in with a reported advertisement inviting immigrants to "come and live among your friends in Polish Parkdale." The disadvantages of this have been realized. Speakers at the Toronto branch of the Canadian Polish Congress have urged their racial new-comers not to segregate themselves, but to strive to integrate themselves into Canadian life.

In the last five years the circulation of books in foreign languages has increased at our High Park Branch from 285 to 3,240 (an increase of 1037%) and at our Western Branch from 96 to 1,860 (an increase of 1838%). Compared with our total book circulation the figures are relatively small. But they are important. The new-comers are of all races, but it is interesting to note that of the 52,000 foreign books borrowed in 1952, some 15% were in Polish.

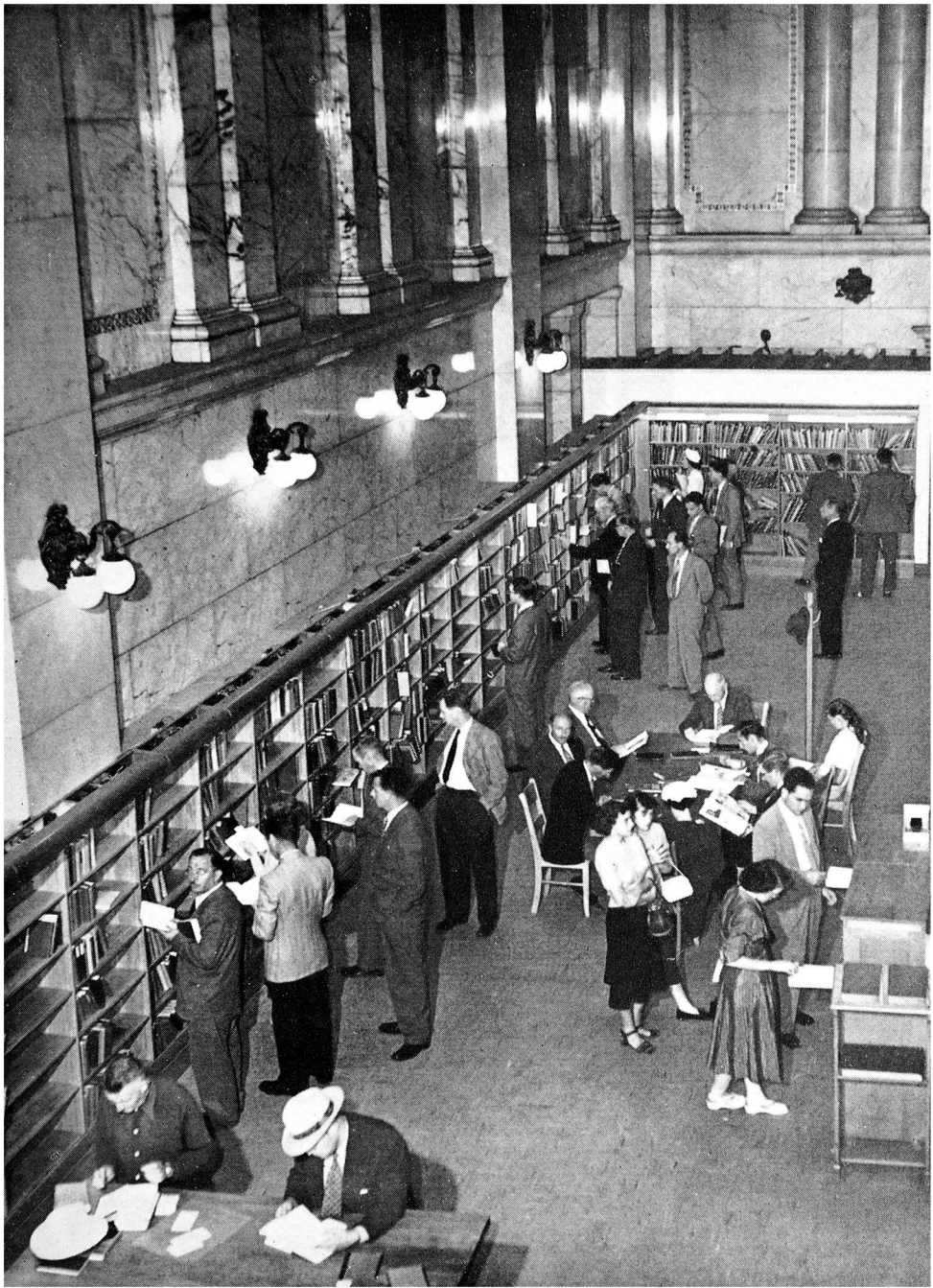
Now all this poses a new problem, a problem which may become still greater if the increase in population through immigration should further speed up. (The Real Estate Board recently suggested a potential 30,000,000 population by 1975.) It is said that the proportion of English-speaking immigrants is

increasing. Even so, in a recent month it was given as three out of ten.

It is probable that the greater proportion of non-English-speaking immigrants, who come to Canada, come to Ontario. And of that greater proportion coming to Ontario, the greater proportion again probably come to Toronto.

One end of the problem, so far as we are concerned, will solve itself. One quarter of the immigrants are under 15 years of age. They will soon learn English and adopt Canadian ways. But what of their non-English-speaking parents? There are classes for teaching them English, of course, but one Branch Librarian reports that people over 50 seem to find English difficult to learn. Meanwhile these people come to the libraries for books in their own languages. We are thankful they come. They must be catered for, and we have spent more money on foreign books in 1952 than in any previous year. The books are expensive because so many of them are in paper covers and have to be bound. Binding prices are high. We are doing all we can to meet the demand. This is an obvious short range policy. But what of our long range policy? What can we do to help their assimilation into Canadian life? This should be our aim. It throws a great responsibility on the libraries. There is no agency (that hateful word) which has an equal responsibility, or an equal opportunity. It is both a challenge and an inspiration.

CHARLES R. SANDERSON,
Chief Librarian



Downtown Branch Library, July 29th, 1952. At its opening exactly three weeks before, the shelves were tightly packed and many cartons of books were being held in reserve
(Photograph by courtesy of "Saturday Night")

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

THE CIRCULATION DIVISION

Stimulating though they are, even the physical changes that have taken place in Toronto during the last five or six years — the lightning growth of new districts, the movements of population, the influx of European people into definite localities — make it increasingly difficult to report on the work of the Circulation Division “as a whole”. The possibilities and problems of each branch vary widely. Even the changes in our ideas of library architecture present problems in some of our older library buildings erected in the days when books were kept away from the bustle of the street, up steps, through heavy doors, and in precincts with no windows low enough for passers-by to catch a glimpse of the activity within. Inevitably the librarians at such branches, realizing the need for wider advertising, present their annual plea for larger and more effective signs, even a cheerful “Welcome to your Public Library”, or for more manageable doors because of the pathetic appeal of elderly readers who find the weight of the present door beyond their strength.

On the other hand, the busyness of our newest branches — accessible, functional, and attractive — supplies an answer to some problems and leads us to hope we are doing something, as one librarian expressed it, “to stimulate the individual to think and to participate in these days when ‘spectatoritis’ has invaded almost every kind of activity — mental, physical and recreational”. Canadian television, our latest competitor, is here, but it is too soon to pass intelligent judgment on its effects on reading. Our librarians are “watching”!

The Central Library, and particularly the west-end branches, are accepting the challenge offered to them by the increasing number of new Canadians among their readers. Other recent reports have referred to them. Our librarians are aware of the necessity of helping them become assimilated, and concerned by the problem of ways and means and limitations of adequate provision of books in other languages in fair proportion to the rest of the book stock. During the past five years Central Library's stock of books in other languages has been increased by 146%, while the circulation of these books has increased by 443%. (In addition Central provides a continuous stream of loans to

branches to bolster up their individual smaller groups of other language books). During 1952 for the first time a record was kept of the circulation of these books by language — the figures are included in the "Use of Books" table on page 35.

The libraries near the boundaries of the city are feeling the effects of the establishment and growth of enterprising township libraries. While it means the loss to us of many township readers who had formerly used city libraries, we can only rejoice in the extension of library service over a wider area. All branches have probably lost some readers to the re-opened Downtown Branch, but the attendant publicity and the widespread appreciation of the resumption of service in that area is so genuine that the library system as a whole benefits. It is satisfying to realize that in spite of the complete stocking of this new branch, and the thorough re-stocking of Deer Park branch, the supply of books to the other libraries has not suffered. In fact all libraries received more new books in 1952 than in 1951. In connection with this "behind the scenes" work mention should be made of the increased load carried by the Order and Cataloguing Departments. Without their steady refueling our work with the public would quickly falter.

1952 saw the publication of the 21st edition of our annual list "150 books of the last 3 years, recommended by the Circulation Division of the Toronto Public Libraries." Each librarian on the circulating staff has an opportunity to contribute to this list. In the introduction to the 1st edition it was stated: "These are the books that the librarians of the Circulation Division think are most likely to survive of those published during the period 1930-1932." And indeed some of them have survived. Among those listed were *The mysterious universe* (Jeans); *My early life* (Churchill); *The Duke* (Guedalla); *Good earth* (Buck); *The waves* (Woolf). Looking back now we realize that over the years the point of view in selecting titles for this list has changed. We have learned to be chary of prophesying survival. A few of today's choices will doubtless live, but we have also accepted the fact that books too can be "expendable", and fulfil their purpose as they adjust to the development of the individual, and of the world of literature, of science, and of politics. Another comparison shows something of the progress made in Canadian literature. The original "150 list" contained eight Canadian books, the current list includes thirty-two Canadian titles.

Interloan is another vital and unifying part of Circulation work which, like the "150 list", was instituted by our present Chief Librarian during his early days on the staff. Through the services of this department any serious book that is in the system anywhere, may be borrowed by a reader at any branch. The Music Library and the Picture Collection are included in the Interloan scheme. In 1952 over 11,000 books were sent out to branches in answer to individual requests. This means not only that a reader may obtain through his home branch specialized, or unusual, or expensive books that a smaller branch would not use frequently enough to justify buying for its own shelves, but it also gives the librarian in that branch a valuable sense of confidence that she has the resources of the whole system behind her. The requests may be for definite titles, or they may be for such subjects as cybernetics, or photogrammetry, or jet planes, or for material on frog breeding, or feeding zoo animals, or early American pressed glass. They may be for a number of copies of a play for a play-reading club, or for a group of Hungarian, or Polish, or Dutch books. Patients who use our hospital libraries, in addition to wanting new books like everyone else, ask for subjects that range from earthworm culture to public speaking, and from cradle-making to radar. New trends of thought, new industries, the arrival of new national groups, events of cultural interest in the city, are quickly reflected in the requests that come to Interloan, and they provide useful guides for book purchasing. The service was hardly fast enough, however, to satisfy one young lad, who came to the library to ask three times before the book was available: "Have you a book on ventriloquism? My Mother wants to make my Dad's cigar talk when he smokes it."

There is space only for brief mention of some of our group contacts. Two libraries continued to hold regular meetings of Play Reading Groups. In addition to our perennial work with high school classes, and with student nurses, and with the city's prenatal care classes, and with church organizations, book talks and displays were arranged in connection with meetings of such varied groups as the Canadian Association of Real Estate Brokers, the Toronto Nursery School Association, the International Association of Machinists, the Council of Friendship with Newcomers, and the Canadian Congress of Women.

In a recent article on "Library Efficiency", Dr. Lillian

Gilbreth, herself an efficiency expert, states: "The human being is more important than the technical job. . . . It is the librarian's job to interpret the human as well as the material wants." It would be very difficult for a circulation librarian today to escape that responsibility, even if she wanted to do so.

ANNE M. WRIGHT,
Head of Circulation Division

THE REFERENCE DIVISION

In 1952 the Reference Division was as busy as ever. Readers to the number of over 190,000 called upon the staff for about a quarter of a million of the printed and other records which make up our varied stock — books and periodicals, files of clippings and other current data, patent specifications, maps, manuscripts and microfilms. In addition 26,937 enquiries reached us by telephone. The photography service produced 331 microfilm negatives and 689 prints during the year.

Each library devises its own system of estimating fluctuations in services from year to year, and the general trend in the use of different types of material. The foregoing figures, based on a routine daily check, are as near an actual count as we can come. Comparing 1952 with the past few years, variations are apparent in the use of the different categories of informational material but the totals have been fairly constant.

Special projects carried on by the staff, all aimed at making more information more readily available and the reference library more complete and efficient, have progressed steadily and satisfactorily. In reading over the reports of the Division since 1942, when new patterns were laid down and new plans made, one feels that, in spite of the changes and disruptions of the war period, those patterns and plans were sound. Although much still remains to be done, much has been accomplished.

The Hallam Room of Business and Technology is well established and well used. Most of its 40,000 readers were of course from Toronto, but it frequently served visitors from nearby towns and from cities as far away as Hamilton. There has been an increasing use of the microfilm copying service by business firms. Our facilities are too limited to make copies of long

technical articles, such as they frequently request, but as far as possible we fill their orders.

There is a noticeable increase in the use of the Hallam Room by "New Canadians", (as is also true of the general reference section), who are eager to study Canadian business methods and to read current technical articles. In order to help them in the transition from their native languages to English we have purchased more dictionaries than ever before and have added several technical handbooks in other languages.

For years we have hoped to establish a file of Canadian trade catalogues arranged and indexed to be of real service. This year, with the cooperation of many firms across the Dominion, the file has been expanded; it has been indexed by commodities listed; it will be further expanded and kept up to date and should be very useful to the business man.

By means of continuing and thorough inventory of the book and bound-periodical stock we have developed a steady program of rebinding and mending so that the stock is being put into better condition than it has enjoyed for some time, the normal work having been seriously interrupted by the war years. The inventory has also brought to light the existence of many duplicate volumes of which only one copy is needed.

The practice of exchanging duplicate volumes has been common among libraries. We have often been beneficiaries and thus secured otherwise unobtainable books and periodicals. Several years ago, for instance, we received from the Public Library of Johannesburg, South Africa, a copy of an American periodical, "Factory Management", which we had tried in vain to get for our files.

To return some of these favours and to send out a list of some of our own duplicates has long been something we wanted to do. At long last it has been done, and a system established whereby such lists can be circulated from time to time in the future. A large number of books and periodicals have gone to Canadian libraries from Halifax to Vancouver, the cost of transportation being borne by the recipient.

The question of what kind of work is done, and what questions are asked by those who use the reference library, is one which arises frequently. The scope of questions asked would cover the subjects in the Encyclopedia Britannica; the type of

work which is done is almost as extensive in scope, from the student who is working on a debate as to whether the United Nations should intervene in South Africa, to the designer who wants old decorative patterns from which to evolve a beaded trimming for a wedding gown.

Two visitors who came from afar illustrate another side of the work. During the summer a professor from the University of California spent a few hours in the library, having come to Toronto for the purpose, inspecting our copy of a rare volume — *Travels in the Interior of North America*, by Prince Maximilian de Wied. This book, a translation from the German, printed in London in 1843, has a supplementary volume of plates containing 81 engravings. In the few known copies on this continent, all of which the professor had inspected, the plates were differently treated, some being coloured, some only being wash-tinted. The reason for this incongruity was the object of his search.

Another visitor, an author, who has been using the library since July, came from England to use source material for the biography of a famous Canadian.

Our source materials on Canadian history are, of course, unique, and are constantly being augmented. During 1952 we have prepared a supplement to the printed catalogue of the Manuscript Collection which we hope will be published in 1953. We have also completed the preliminary sorting and arranging of the records of the Mechanics Institute which became the property of the Library when it was first established and took over the property of the Institute. The fact that there are 133 volumes and 2574 unbound pieces of manuscript will, perhaps, account for the fact that such a momentous task had not been undertaken before.

The records date from 1831, being scattered and various before 1840, but very rich after 1850. Many well known Toronto figures were connected with the Institute: Jesse Ketchum, Robert Baldwin, Marshall Spring Bidwell, Egerton Ryerson, and others. There are amusing letters containing comments and complaints — amusing because they have such a startlingly familiar ring. Prices revealed by the Treasurer's accounts and by the bills are interesting and sometimes surprising. The cost of magazines has increased rather less than one might expect. A subscription to Harper's in 1860 was \$3; it is now \$5. The cost of books has

increased somewhat more. A new popular novel in mid-century averaged \$1.50 with cheaper editions at 50c to \$1.00.

With all the resources at our disposal we must still admit failure in getting the answers to some questions. Many of these come over the telephone. Of the 27,000 telephone inquiries received we were unable to answer about 300. These are almost exclusively limited to certain types of questions: the source of a quotation (one imperfectly remembered line being all that is known); the publisher of a book of which only the title is known (and that apt to be wrong); the identification of a firm when only a trade name of its product is known; the Canadian representative of British or American firms (there is only one far from complete directory which gives this information); points of etiquette (should a young woman's social club inviting a young man's social club to a party invite the wives as well?).

The Division has, as usual, been the recipient of a large number of gifts. We express our thanks and appreciation to the many friends in Toronto, and elsewhere, who have generously remembered the Toronto Reference Library.

LAURA E. LOEBER,
Head of Reference Division

BOYS AND GIRLS DIVISION

1952 was a landmark in the history of the Boys and Girls Division when the circulation of books passed the two million mark. However, statistics in themselves provide little satisfaction unless conclusions can be drawn from them. In view of these figures it would seem as if the children of Toronto were able to resist with some effectiveness the diversions that are offered to them today as substitutes for books.

We are fond of discussing the effect that changing social conditions have on the lives of our children, but sometimes we forget that the world has always been in a state of change, yet throughout all its changes some things endure. Former peoples were beset by problems as grave as those that beset us today. They had to meet the challenge of new ideas, new social orders and dangers to life itself. It is easy to imagine that rumours of the Black Death aroused fear and hysteria among those who were endangered by it. We know that the invention of gunpowder

brought despair to the humanists of that age. Even the invention of printing caused many to take a pessimistic view of the effect that the spread of knowledge would have on the human race.

We can see these same tendencies in our mode of thinking today and similarities in the types of threats that are now being offered to mankind. But two problems are unique to our time. One is the spread of universal education and the other is man's conquest over the material forces of the world. Scientific advances mean that our whole manner of life has altered. Our homes are more comfortable. Our food is better. We can travel farther and faster. The air is full of words, music and pictures to be picked up at the turn of a button. The fact that everyone can read and write provides the thoughtful and the thoughtless, the intelligent and the naive, the person with an axe to grind and the person who preaches vague idealism, with an equal voice and with the power to raise that voice without consideration of consequences. Writers vie with each other to simplify the most complicated problems in order that we may be conversant with, and capable of casting easy judgment on, world affairs. We have, in fact, removed from ourselves the need for initiative. The danger today that threatens the human race (at least the literate part of it) is not so much the ideas that are loose in the world, but the loss of the power to have ideas.

One of the functions of a children's librarian is to provide boys and girls with information, but another is to develop in them an interest in literature. To encourage a love of reading and of books is to encourage children to use their minds, for Bacon says "the images of men's wit and knowledge remain in books exempted from the wrong of time and capable of perpetual renovation . . . (they) cast their seeds in the minds of others, provoking and causing infinite action and opinion in succeeding years." Bacon was spared such products of the twentieth century as the "literary" digest or the "classic" comic as short cuts to culture but if he were alive today it is likely that he would still have held firm to his plea for the printed word as the permanent place where our thoughts are most adequately recorded.

In children's literature, as in any other literature, can be found words beautifully placed together, ideas propounded and deeds recorded which awaken the reader to the world of beauty and the world of thought.

In the past, when only the privileged knew how to read and when reading together was a part of home life, it was easy for children to absorb from their parents their own love of books. Even a generation or so ago, those parents who were readers themselves would have had well-lined bookshelves and they would have shared their pleasure in books with their children during long hours of uninterrupted leisure. We have examples of this from King Alfred, down to the great Victorians. (Even Shaw had a governess who kept him on the right path until he was eight). Much of this is now changed. Leisure has been eaten into, practically no reading aloud is done in the family circle, and many of the homes from which children come to the libraries have no more than a handful of books. Many of their parents have never read as children, and books have to be discovered by the children for themselves. Reading, like so many of our activities today, is moving away from the intimate circle of the home. Public libraries are taking the place of home libraries. Sad as this may be for the few, far wider circles of children are being reached than ever before. It is the privilege of children's librarians to try to re-create in our libraries, in so far as it can be done in an institution, the climate that prevailed in homes when books were esteemed and loved.

There is another function of the children's librarian which is closely allied with this, and that is the development of intelligent, appreciative adult readers. We should like to see every child who passes through our children's libraries as a potential reader in his adulthood. But this is a dream which will not be realized — at least not for many, many years to come. Regretfully we must admit that all people do not read, but when they are children the proportion of those who do read is greater than it is as they mature. Children are not yet moulded into set grooves. They are enthusiastic, suggestible and free from prejudice. They have more leisure than they will ever know again. Does it not seem a worthwhile thing that these boys and girls, who by their natures may never read anything more taxing after they have left school than the headlines of the daily newspaper, have travelled in their youth with Odysseus to Ithaca? Is it not better to have hidden in the heather with Alan Breck and David Balfour, or even journeyed to Africa with Doctor Dolittle, than never to have ventured beyond the limits of their own circumscribed existence?

Aside from those boys and girls who will never be readers in the real sense of the word, there is also that vast intangible group which lies between those and the other extreme whom nothing, lack of libraries or any other difficulty, will keep from finding and enjoying books. This "in-between" group provides a field for interesting speculation. They are the boys and girls who can be influenced and spurred on to an appreciation of books. They are the ones who may or may not remain readers as they mature and as the responsibilities of adult life press down upon them. As there are no statistics to be found in this nebulous field, we can only hazard a guess as to the effect that childhood reading has on adult reading, but it does not seem over optimistic to say that many more of these "border-line" children will seek out books in their adult life than would have been the case had they never known the pleasure of reading as children.

This year, more adults than ever before have availed themselves of the facilities of the children's library. Each person who comes presents a problem which requires special consideration. Some of these visitors were authors, artists and theatrical producers, others were educationalists whose requests vary in kind from those of the student teacher to the highly specialized authority. There were as well child psychologists, social workers and parents who came, each bringing problems for which there is no routine answer.

Since the Osborne Collection came to Boys and Girls House there have been added to our list of enquirers, book collectors and specialists in the history of children's literature. They came from as far afield as South Africa, India, Australia, Hungary and France. Some have paid brief visits, others have searched the collection for days, finding material which was valuable to them in their special field of study.

This year the collection was augmented by further gifts from Mr. Osborne, by whose continuing generosity gaps in the collection are gradually being filled. It is already evident from the use that is being made of this unique gift that it is being justified as well as appreciated.

Miss Lillian H. Smith retired this year as Head of the Boys and Girls Division. Her contribution to children's library work

has brought her recognition both here and abroad. The staff of the Boys and Girls Division consider it a privilege and an honour to have worked under her direction.

JEAN THOMSON,
Head of Boys and Girls Division

THE CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

Emphasis in the work of the Cataloguing Department in 1952 was necessarily placed on cataloguing books, preparing cards, and maintaining catalogues for the Circulating Division. This effort reached its peak in the late Spring when our detailed statistics show books catalogued for the new Deer Park branch to be 3,555 volumes, with typed cards numbering 11,638. The catalogue from the old Deer Park branch was brought in to the Department and subjected to a thorough overhaul before the interfiling which produced the new Deer Park catalogue.

By the end of June, 6,841 volumes were catalogued for Downtown branch, and 26,679 cards filed in readiness for the opening of that branch.

Later in the year an effort was made to bring branch problem and withdrawal work up to date, and two cataloguers made the complete round of branches.

Books destined for the Reference Divisions were processed as usual. Any new projects had to be regretfully postponed until such time as the normal schedule of cataloguing duties could be resumed.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1952

Circulation Division:

New titles catalogued:	
Classed	3,079
Foreign	875
Music	214
	4,168
Books catalogued	30,412
Books transferred from Branches to Central	596
Cards filed in catalogues	102,517
Of these 18,444 were filed in Central catalogues.	

Reference Division:

New titles catalogued	1,402
Books catalogued	3,437
Pamphlets catalogued	23
Films catalogued	2
Library of Congress cards used	2,662
Cards filed in catalogues	19,615
Telephone enquiries answered	2,270

DOROTHY A. DINGLE,

Head of Cataloguing Department

BINDERY AND BOOK REPAIR

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1952

	<i>Circulation Division</i>	<i>Reference Division</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Books repaired	25,327*	190	36	25,553
Books rebound	3,878	426	7	4,311
New books bound	629	122	9	760
Periodicals bound	354	681	1	1,036
Cases & portfolios made	39	5	2	46
Books discarded	1,576	—	—	1,576

* Including 345 for East York Public Library.

TERENCE W. BARCLAY

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

On a comparison basis it is interesting to review the departmental progress during the last decade. In the statistical data which follow, the two columns on the right hand side show the accomplishment of the department in 1952 in relation to 1942.

An innovation has been the sending out of "revival letters" to readers who have not renewed their registrations. This takes six months of one girl's time and results in our doing 10% of all the re-registrations. New registrations, re-registrations, renewed filled cards and lost cards together show an increase of 21% in volume, and the sending out of overdue notices an increase of 60%. Taking into consideration the loss of one girl's time for six months on the above work these increases represent an all-round increase in output efficiency of approximately 60%.

We feel we have reason to be proud of our record over these ten years. We realize however that such an increase in individual output can only be accomplished when a staff work as well and co-operatively together as do our members.

CATHERINE LUND,

Head of Registration Department

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1952

		1952	1942
New Registrations during 1952:			
Adult	37,144		
Boys and Girls	<u>16,385</u>	53,529	43,570
Re-registrations:			
Adult	17,681		
Boys and Girls	<u>6,677</u>	24,358	17,094
Renewed filled cards:			
Adult	8,490		
Boys and Girls	<u>4,715</u>	13,205	15,386
Lost cards replaced:			
Adult	5,821		
Boys and Girls	<u>7,430</u>	13,251	10,139
Boys and Girls transferring to Adult Dept.:			
By transfer	2,260		
By Adult application	<u>1,413</u>	3,673	3,874
Borrowers' notices of books overdue:			
Postcards:			
Adult	37,444		
Boys and Girls	<u>39,378</u>	76,822	
2nd notices:			
Adult	19,483		
Boys and Girls	<u>15,467</u>	34,950	
Final notices:			
Adult	6,525		
Boys and Girls	<u>6,407</u>	12,932	
		124,704	78,039
Cards cancelled for fines:			
Adult	4,793		
Boys and Girls	<u>3,343</u>	8,136	3,623
Applications cancelled and removed from files (Deceased, moved out of town, etc.)			
Adult	835		
Boys and Girls	<u>324</u>	1,159	526
Change of address:			
Adult	6,678		
Boys and Girls	<u>3,111</u>	9,789	11,514
Revival Letters:			
Taken from files, checked with directory	26,017		
Letters mailed to borrowers who are still traceable ..		8,957	
New library cards mailed to borrowers returning card ..		1,709	0
TOTAL REGISTRATION AT DECEMBER 31, 1952:			
Adult:			
City	156,186		
East York	<u>7,368</u>	163,554	
Boys and Girls:			
City	70,730		
East York	<u>12,686</u>	83,416	<u>246,970</u>
			<u>185,486</u>

THE JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON COLLECTION

There were 12,091 visitors to the John Ross Robertson Room in 1952. During the transportation strike in January the attendance was small, but the remainder of the year saw the usual number of interested visitors.

A large number of the pictures were photographed or sketched to be reproduced in books and magazines, or to be used as Christmas cards by Canadian firms. Thirty-four pictures were photographed by the National Film Board for film strips on the history of transportation in Canada.

During the International Red Cross Conference this summer the Red Cross flag used by Dr. Ryerson in the Northwest Rebellion came into prominence and was photographed to be shown at the meetings.

As always the large water colour by Owen Staples of the taking of York in 1813 evoked much careful study: Torontonians enjoyed comparing the small town of 140 years ago with our city of to-day.

CIRCULATING PICTURE COLLECTION

There are now more than 366,000 clippings in the files of the Circulating Picture Collection; of these 98,535 were lent during 1952, an increase of 6,500 over the previous year.

The death of King George VI in February brought innumerable requests for portraits of the Royal Family, especially of the new Queen. As usual during the spring months, there were inquiries for a variety of subjects to assist with exhibits and the grand stand show at the Canadian National Exhibition.

In August we began to incorporate the Boys' and Girls' House Picture Collection with ours. To date 9,000 of these clippings have been added.

With the advent of Canadian television in the autumn we acquired a new group of borrowers whose requests are many and diverse.

At the moment our greatest problem is the coming Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Our files are strained to supply authentic data on the regalia, the state coach, Westminster Abbey, guard regiments, yeomen of the guard and, of course, portraits of the

Queen. We expect that 1953 will bring an ever increasing interest in the subject and that by June we shall have assisted illustrators, advertising firms, display designers, toy makers, teachers and many others to prepare for the Coronation celebrations.

ELSPETH SMITH

EDUCATIONAL FILM LIBRARY

In the late spring a new edition of the catalogue was published. It is provided with descriptive notes on each film and a particularly full index, so that it gives the greatest possible help in drawing up programmes.

New films added during the year reflected the special needs of borrowers, and subjects much in demand included the Royal Family, life and travel in Canada, art and music, industrial developments, health, and films for children.

An "archive collection" of over 200 films was deposited with us by the National Film Board. It comprises documentary films on the Second World War, and is not only of considerable historical interest but also includes many fine examples of the film as an art. It is proposed to issue a special list of these films, which are available for borrowing on the same terms as the other films in the library.

We are grateful for the continued co-operation, assistance and support of the National Film Board, and the Toronto and District Film Council and its hard-working committees.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1952

Number of films available, December 31st, 1951	372
Additions during 1952:	
By deposit	65
By purchase	40 105 477
	<hr/>
Deductions during 1952	16
Number of films available, December 31st, 1952	461
Number of films lent	6,179
Number of programmes	2,635
Total attendances	192,547

JEAN BUCK

THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION

The Staff Association began the year on a sound financial basis because of the resolution passed last year to have the fees automatically deducted from salary payments. As well as having no financial worries, the executive were proud to be able to fulfill the obligations of a vote for one hundred dollars to be contributed to the Canadian Library Association. We were also in a position to join the Canada Foundation.

The response of the staff to the Community Chest appeal was gratifying. Over eleven hundred dollars was raised, and we aim to make it a yearly project, as a vote by ballot showed 76-13 in favour of having the canvassing done by a committee of three appointed by our executive.

Dr. Sanderson entertained us at our Annual meeting in March with a talk on Life in the Country. At the first fall meeting in October, Max Ferguson, Rawhide of radio fame, gave a blithe account of his career in the C.B.C. Our December meeting, which was held in the beautiful new Deer Park Branch, featured the talents of three of our own staff, Miss Barton, Miss Ashbridge and Miss Lewis. They showed excellent slides on a variety of subjects. In February we held a party night which included square dancing, cards, skits and a puppet show.

The keynote of the year was good will and co-operation, and we are left with the conviction that the Staff Association is a useful and rewarding organization.

MARY CARROLL,
Recording Secretary

MARY McMAHON,
President

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY STAFF ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1952

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1951	cash \$ 2.00	Meeting expenses	\$ 63.65
..... bank 118.10		Bank charges	4.50
	\$120.10	Flowers	54.53
Fees collected during year ..	246.00	Gifts	154.59
Other sources	110.20	Fees, Etc.	65.00
		Stationery & supplies	28.65
			\$370.92
		Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1952	105.38
	<u>\$476.30</u>		<u>\$476.30</u>

HELEN I. SMITH, *Treasurer*



Deer Park Branch Library: Little Children's Section of Boys and Girls Library

USE OF BOOKS DURING THE YEAR

(For details see tables on pages 34-35)

	1952	1951
Reference, including government documents, patent specifications, maps	270,567	264,015
Adult Circulating Libraries:	1952	1951
1. Central	384,416	376,955
2. George H. Locke Memorial	238,099	239,067
3. Deer Park	172,073	143,924
4. Runnymede	131,809	134,957
5. Danforth	131,621	138,802
6. Wychwood	115,299	112,312
7. Northern	113,876	114,197
8. Beaches	111,143	112,344
9. Yorkville	102,060	101,134
10. East York	97,749	84,300
11. High Park	95,928	99,517
12. Bloor and Gladstone	85,954	86,218
13. Downtown (Opened July 8, 1952)	85,778	—
14. Earlscourt	80,433	85,985
15. Western	75,452	74,498
16. Eastern	74,940	77,908
17. Gerrard	64,679	68,924
18. Riverdale	64,515	68,446
19. Queen and Lisgar	54,621	54,141
20. Sunnybrook Hospital	49,748	49,682
21. Music Library	21,217	22,453
22. Queen Elizabeth Hospital	12,159	11,931
23. Runnymede Hospital	3,294	3,933
24. Travelling Libraries	1,491	—
	<u>2,368,354</u>	<u>2,261,628</u>
Boys and Girls Libraries:	1952	1951
1. Boys and Girls House	111,220	107,360
2. George H. Locke Memorial	90,700	93,296
3. Gerrard	88,950	85,928
4. Earlscourt	85,092	88,067
5. Danforth	79,225	78,045
6. Beaches	71,031	64,079
7. Bloor and Gladstone	70,531	68,334
8. Riverdale	65,864	64,824
9. Eastern	64,971	62,031
10. Queen and Lisgar	57,790	53,474
11. Wychwood	46,428	46,611
12. Northern	44,771	39,555
13. Runnymede	43,437	47,185
14. High Park	42,004	39,204
15. Deer Park	39,829	23,820
16. Western	33,930	32,348
17. Yorkville	28,627	30,084
Settlements	27,990	30,997
Schools	706,152	681,281
Hospital for Sick Children	10,726	5,329
East York School Libraries	199,367	191,867
	<u>2,008,635</u>	<u>1,933,692</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

For the year ended 31st December, 1952

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Balance, 1st January, 1952	\$ 24,025.62	Salaries and Wages (including Occasional Assistants)	\$672,369.41
Fines	\$ 44,667.39	Retirement Allowances	4,925.00
Readers' Cards	8,887.66	Cumulative Sick Leave	3,555.50
Reserve Service	1,510.68	Books, Maps Freight (including	
Books Lost	946.55	Commitments \$14,822.47)	139,500.00
Books Damaged	149.53	Newspapers, Magazines and Learned Societies	4,633.24
Bank Interest	234.23	Binding and Book Repairs:	
Waste Paper Sold	139.21	Book Repair Wages	27,296.06
Deer Park Rent	42,750.00	Book Repair Supplies	2,101.80
Sundry Rents	1,549.00	Outside Binding	17,664.36
Packing Charges	28.72	Furniture & Equipment (including	
Legislative Grant	50,000.00	Commitments \$742.00)	3,962.59
Special Grant in 1952		Rent of Branches	12,594.64
(non-recurring)	12,000.00	Trucking and Transport Service:	
Film Library	3,476.75	Delivery Service Wages	2,921.80
Duplicate Service	2.44	Maintenance and Repairs	625.85
	\$ 154,342.16	Gas and Oil	502.17
	\$ 966,749.00	Board Taxis and Staff Service	634.10
		Strike Transportation	698.42
		John Ross Robertson and Loan Picture Collection	195.75
		Printing, Stationery, & General Supplies:	
		Cataloguing	1,726.72
		Stationery, Forms (including	
		Commitments \$9.63)	4,818.64
		Branch and Department Supplies (including	
		Commitments \$10.70)	2,490.73
		Printing	2,118.91
		Postage	4,520.67
		Telephones	5,813.45
		Petty Expense	696.33
		Bank Charges	712.81
		Travelling Expense	156.65
		Insurance	4,582.32

Maintenance & Repairs to Buildings:	
Caretaking Wages	81,992.47
Caretaking Supplies	5,217.87
Engineering Maintenance Wages	15,858.62
Engineering Maintenance Supplies	
(including Commitments \$547.69)	12,741.38
Firemen's Wages	11,484.80
Care of Grounds:	
Wages	5,786.00
Supplies	583.09
Lighting, Heating, etc.:	
Lighting (including Commitments	
\$360.00)	8,454.66
Heating (including Commitments	
(\$84.85)	24,872.62
Gas	744.14
Water	546.63
American, Canadian and Ontario	
Library Associations	732.62
Unemployment Insurance—Employer	1,760.88
Workmen's Compensation Board	1,052.68
Pension Fund	18,000.00
City Auditor's Fee	2,800.00
Film Library (including	
Commitments \$25.80)	230.96
Deer Park Building Taxes from	
July 1st, 1952	3,485.54
Rental Agent's Commission	13,110.00
	<u>\$1,131,272.88</u>
Transfer Special Grant to Music	
Library Alterations Trust Account	12,000.00
Internal Revenue in excess of estimate	6,767.78
Estimate	\$1,138,319.00
Expenditure	7,076.12
	<u>13,843.90</u>
	<u>\$1,157,116.78</u>

Subject to completion of audit
by the City Auditor
29th January, 1953

R. L. CHARLES,
Head of Business Department

TRUST AND ENDOWMENT ACCOUNTS

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT FUND

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Investments, January 1st, 1952	\$1,250.00
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1952	75.01
New Investments	100.00
Receipts	62.89
	<u>\$1,487.90</u>
	\$1,487.90

DEPOSIT ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT

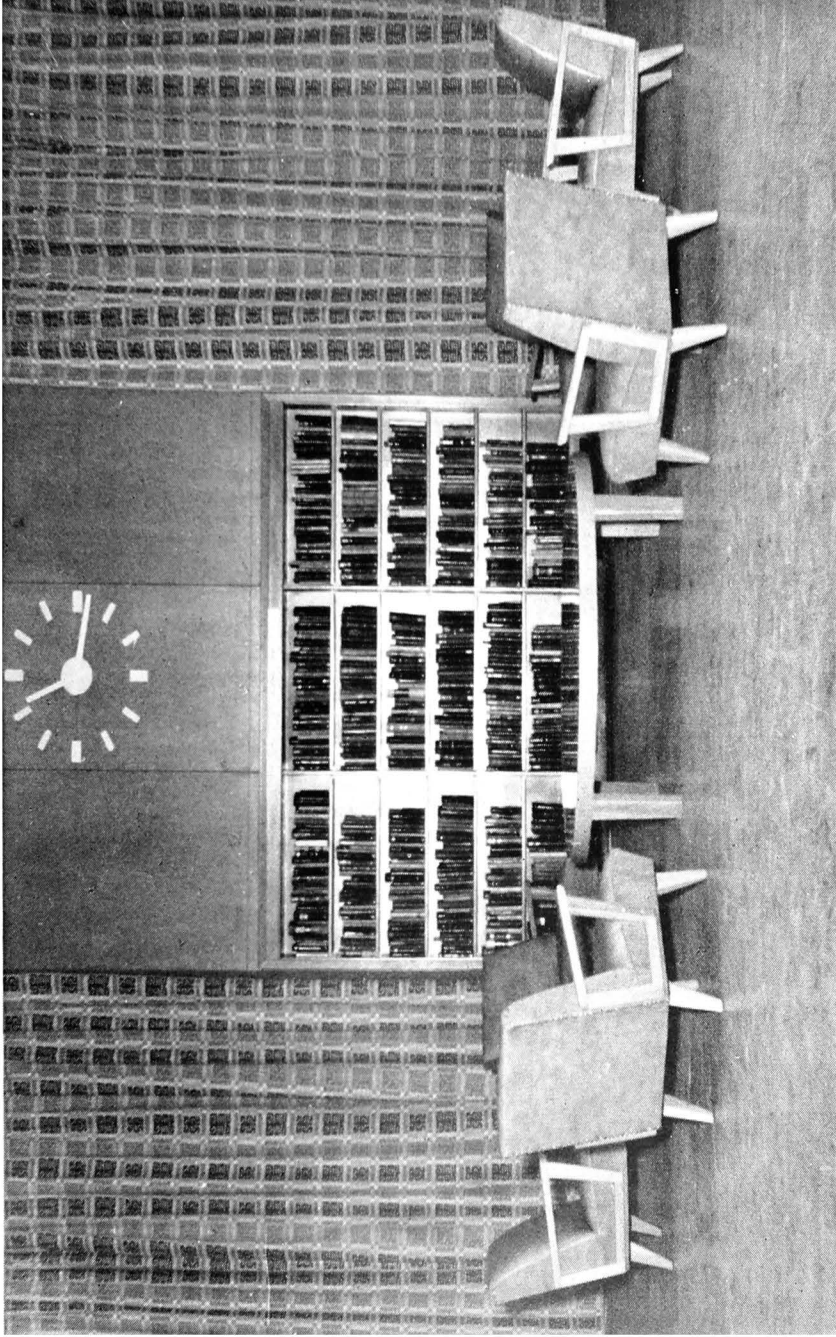
RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Bond Interest	To Capital Account
Bank Interest	
Visitors' Deposits	
Donations	
	<u>\$ 62.89</u>
	\$ 62.89

VISITORS' DEPOSITS (Under Seven Years Old)

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1952	Visitors' Deposits over 7 years transferred to Deposit
Bank Interest	Endowment Account
Additions	Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1952
	<u>\$ 251.65</u>
	\$ 251.65

SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Investments, January 1st, 1952	\$2,200.00
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1952	40.91
Balance after books purchased	23.72
	<u>\$2,264.63</u>
	\$2,264.63



Deer Park Branch Library: Browsing Corner in the Adult Library

SENATOR JOHN M. LEWIS MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT			
RECEIPTS			
Bond Interest	\$ 61.00	Books Purchased	\$ 37.53
Bank Interest .....	.25	To Capital Account	23.72
	<u>\$ 61.25</u>		<u>\$ 61.25</u>
CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT ACCOUNT			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT			
Investments, January 1st, 1952	\$4,700.00	Bonds Purchased	\$ 235.00
Dominion Bank, January 1st, 1952	4.79	Investments, December 31st, 1952	4,950.00
Donations	160.00	Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1952, awaiting Investment	5.68
New Investments	250.00		
Balance after books purchased	75.89		
	<u>\$5,190.68</u>		<u>\$5,190.68</u>
CHARLES GRAHAM SANDERSON MEMORIAL ENDOWMENT FUND			
RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
Bond Interest	\$ 138.52	Books Purchased	\$ 62.98
Bank Interest .....	.35	To Capital Account	75.89
	<u>\$ 138.87</u>		<u>\$ 138.87</u>
MUSIC LIBRARY ALTERATIONS TRUST ACCOUNT			
Special Grant 1953, non-recurring	\$12,000.00	Alterations to December 31st, 1952	\$ 1,334.70
		Dominion Bank, December 31st, 1952	10,665.30
	<u>\$12,000.00</u>		<u>\$12,000.00</u>
Subject to completion of audit by the City Auditor		R. L. CHARLES, Head of Business Department	
29th January, 1953			

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1952

	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Beaches</i>	<i>Bloor and Gladstone</i>	<i>Danforth</i>	<i>Deer Park</i>	<i>Downtown</i>	<i>Earls Court</i>	<i>Eastern</i>	<i>East York</i>	<i>Gerrard</i>	<i>High Park</i>
General Works.....		1,491	227	491	321	475	190	258	272	3,567	99	265
Philosophy.....		8,444	1,708	1,198	1,695	2,090	1,501	966	813	932	679	871
Psychology.....		3,933	685	582	698	1,183	557	506	436	584	232	666
Religion.....		6,654	1,009	720	1,114	1,845	1,107	632	609	796	344	638
Sociology.....		19,457	3,177	2,218	3,011	4,097	2,819	1,797	1,951	2,164	1,662	2,049
Language.....		1,636	135	147	138	190	94	83	106	94	58	209
Natural Science.....		11,645	2,274	2,089	2,612	2,880	1,844	1,958	1,794	1,996	1,515	2,168
Useful Arts.....		23,851	5,050	4,443	6,378	6,504	4,379	4,312	3,960	5,285	3,462	4,260
Engineering.....		5,276	1,180	1,402	1,801	986	630	1,182	1,327	1,568	1,086	1,061
Gardening.....		2,219	781	357	828	866	840	734	612	985	398	526
Fine Arts.....		14,354	4,115	1,704	3,134	5,546	2,797	1,902	2,114	2,920	1,957	2,784
Music.....		*21,217	302	344	358	563	278	325	234	216	326	447
Amusements.....		10,354	2,486	1,796	2,800	3,208	1,953	1,597	1,837	2,429	1,512	1,717
Literature.....		14,428	3,817	2,147	3,525	5,526	2,470	2,122	2,252	2,119	1,389	2,639
Poetry.....		6,324	735	604	725	1,205	579	493	507	558	395	685
Drama.....		9,925	1,940	1,103	1,218	2,357	1,053	754	1,150	704	788	953
History.....		20,594	4,803	3,969	6,324	7,337	3,682	3,755	4,089	4,421	3,589	4,712
Travel.....		21,116	6,964	4,280	7,597	11,843	5,042	4,546	4,771	4,797	3,204	5,750
Biography.....		31,004	8,855	5,903	9,158	15,023	6,977	5,615	6,650	6,974	4,719	6,908
Total non-fiction.....		233,922	50,243	35,497	53,435	73,724	38,792	33,537	35,484	43,109	27,414	39,308
Fiction.....		136,122	60,369	49,486	77,633	96,509	46,536	46,394	39,300	54,521	37,051	53,380
Other Languages.....		35,589	531	971	533	1,840	450	502	156	119	214	3,240
Total Adult.....		405,633	111,143	85,954	131,621	172,073	85,778	80,433	74,940	97,749	64,679	95,928
Boys and Girls.....		111,220	71,031	70,531	79,225	39,829		85,092	64,971	199,367	88,950	42,004
Hospital for Sick Children.....		10,726										
Schools.....		706,152										
Settlements.....		27,990										
Total Boys and Girls.....		856,088	71,031	70,531	79,225	39,829		85,092	64,971	199,367	88,950	42,004
Reference.....	‡270,567											
Grand Total.....	270,567	1,261,721	182,174	156,485	210,846	211,902	‡85,778	165,525	139,911	297,116	153,629	137,932
Total for 1951.....	264,015	1,224,375	176,423	154,552	216,847	167,744		174,052	139,939	276,167	154,852	138,721

*Music Library

‡No count is made of use of reference books in Circulating Libraries

‡Downtown Branch opened July 8, 1952

USE OF BOOKS DURING 1952

<i>George H. Locke Memorial</i>	<i>Northern</i>	<i>Queen Elizabeth Hospital</i>	<i>Queen and Lisgar</i>	<i>Riverdale</i>	<i>Runnymede</i>	<i>Runnymede Hospital</i>	<i>Sunnybrook Hospital</i>	<i>Travelling Branch</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>Wychwood</i>	<i>Yorkville</i>	<i>Total</i>
508	299	1,014	196	506	458	281	1,917		373	411	311	13,930
3,582	1,258	30	632	650	1,498	6	296	17	978	1,624	1,261	32,729
1,271	542	22	323	630	970	9	113		464	947	385	15,718
2,547	981	62	315	639	880	19	211	27	567	738	738	23,192
6,535	2,475	62	1,724	1,775	3,420	23	1,024	3	1,876	2,659	2,685	68,663
351	144	11	56	119	135		200	2	108	213	112	4,341
4,960	2,316	116	1,571	1,918	2,562	37	874	7	1,715	1,987	1,982	52,820
11,680	4,122	101	3,030	3,675	6,210	30	1,382	24	4,008	4,139	4,226	114,511
2,217	952	7	1,011	909	1,068	11	421		1,089	966	654	26,804
2,380	843	40	184	295	839	8	425	2	707	678	608	16,155
8,572	3,314	111	1,582	1,887	4,467	7	1,554	3	2,083	3,404	2,518	72,829
919	364	12	240	208	511		185	1	240	426	351	28,067
5,232	2,162	39	1,366	1,414	2,791	8	723	9	1,470	2,030	1,766	50,695
7,898	3,465	135	1,348	1,999	4,390	39	1,056	59	2,380	3,839	4,247	73,289
1,535	646	49	325	465	672	16	368	20	406	678	578	18,568
3,055	1,381	16	523	776	1,612	3	150	2	708	1,636	1,562	33,369
10,897	4,640	318	3,309	3,488	6,519	73	3,931	17	4,512	4,873	4,835	114,687
16,554	6,946	1,089	3,095	4,129	8,239	416	4,831	118	4,827	6,535	7,509	144,198
20,409	8,446	878	4,701	5,194	9,865	239	3,249	136	5,331	9,842	9,109	185,185
111,082	45,296	4,112	25,531	30,676	57,106	1,225	22,910	447	33,842	47,625	45,437	1,089,754
125,906	68,166	7,878	27,334	33,443	74,256	2,054	26,650	1,043	39,750	66,840	56,001	1,226,622
1,111	414	169	1,756	396	447	15	188	1	1,860	834	622	551,978
238,099	113,876	12,159	54,621	64,515	131,809	3,294	49,748	1,491	75,452	115,299	102,060	2,368,354
90,700	44,771		57,790	65,864	43,437				33,930	46,428	28,627	1,263,767
												10,726
												706,152
												27,990
90,700	44,771		57,790	65,864	43,437				33,930	46,428	28,627	2,008,635
												270,567
328,799	158,647	12,159	112,411	130,379	175,246	3,294	49,748	1,491	109,382	161,727	130,687	4,647,556
332,336	153,752	11,931	107,615	133,270	182,142	3,933	49,682		106,846	158,923	131,218	4,459,335

§ ANALYSIS OF USE OF BOOKS IN OTHER LANGUAGES

Bulgarian	124	French	16,542	Ukrainian	1,519	Esperanto	3
Finnish	178	Italian	1,698	Czech	516	Hungarian	2,586
Polish	7,714	Spanish	1,625	Danish	205	Latin	50
Swedish	585	Yiddish	847	Dutch	689	Norwegian	43
Russian	1,637	Hebrew	191	Chinese	53	Portuguese	61
German	14,730	Lithuanian	119	Greek	108	Slovakian	42
						Minor Languages	113

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOKS ADDED DURING 1952

	Central	Beaches	Bloor and Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earls Court	Eastern	East York	Gerrard	High Park	George H. Locke Memorial	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wychwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works.....	41	3	2	1	31	54	3	1	94	1	2	6	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	162
Philosophy.....	154	33	17	31	244	322	20	13	37	6	29	63	21	10	18	25	2	9	24	25	16	1,087
Religion.....	123	17	16	17	210	259	6	13	22	6	10	49	16	11	8	18	4	14	18	16	14	837
Sociology.....	320	58	31	54	359	714	33	31	76	37	34	102	42	29	33	59	13	6	34	44	48	2,013
Language.....	10	2	1	2	16	21	2	3	73	42	57	6	54	47	51	73	0	29	33	59	3	70
Natural Science.....	206	63	45	71	330	539	43	35	73	42	57	106	124	98	126	163	40	20	108	33	46	1,928
Useful Arts.....	482	144	107	180	716	1,261	111	122	198	142	113	296	174	98	156	164	48	13	106	96	122	4,531
Fine Arts.....	*817	129	59	131	757	1,261	52	73	100	68	89	246	116	56	66	134	17	21	71	81	113	4,368
Literature.....	515	129	62	96	987	1,351	76	66	102	61	86	223	92	62	72	137	17	21	60	82	133	3,719
History.....	362	93	72	89	389	710	46	46	102	54	86	223	92	62	72	137	17	21	60	82	133	2,868
Travel.....	413	156	104	166	952	1,039	114	119	163	76	120	278	154	78	113	149	55	45	97	126	198	3,444
Biography.....	582	190	133	101	951	1,311	114	152	201	114	152	369	181	117	118	183	55	123	134	123	120	3,594
Fiction.....	2,683	1,105	826	1,294	2,876	5,436	819	872	1,152	770	933	1,774	1,143	723	795	1,196	320	461	837	1,077	908	26,576
Other Languages.....	794	6	7	18	47	107	30	3	25	6	9	11	23	20	6	11	5	1	63	20	10	1,285
Reference.....				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total Adult.....	7,502	2,135	1,517	2,345	8,206	14,230	1,501	1,587	2,355	1,374	1,759	3,699	2,062	1,322	1,492	2,241	612	781	1,554	1,953	1,854	59,726
Boys and Girls.....																						
Hospital for Sick Children.....	12,265	948	1,645	1,114	3,491		1,409	788	3,407	1,391	525	702	709	1,026	861	437			490	656	345	18,802
Schools.....	385																					385
Settlements.....	7,233																					7,233
Settlements.....	906																					906
Grand Total.....	18,291	3,083	3,162	3,459	11,697	14,230	2,910	2,375	\$5,762	2,765	2,284	4,401	2,771	2,348	2,353	2,678	612	*781	2,044	2,609	2,199	87,052

*Including 399 in Music Library

†Boys and Girls House

* Including 108 books transferred to Travelling Branch from Pool stock

‡Including 10,426 books initial Downtown stock, and 1,289 books transferred to Downtown

from Pool Stock

§Property of East York Township—not included in totals of this table

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES: BOOK STOCK BY CLASSES AND LIBRARIES

	Central	Beaches	Gladstone	Danforth	Deer Park	Downtown	Earls Court	Eastern	East York	Gerrard	High Park	George H. Locke Memorial	Northern	Queen and Lisgar	Riverdale	Runnymede	Sunnybrook Hospital	Travelling Branch	Western	Wyckwood	Yorkville	Total
General Works	1,933	47	42	39	62	54	53	44	225	25	35	82	56	43	46	44	11	15	31	31	42	2,735
Philosophy	2,310	287	263	328	432	321	287	221	246	253	295	529	320	231	251	347	59	78	276	294	316	7,668
Religion	4,867	178	198	193	337	258	256	138	144	120	160	426	200	139	161	159	28	48	145	156	206	8,403
Sociology	9,500	571	527	508	725	712	598	497	350	426	487	970	751	481	504	544	126	37	482	523	556	19,525
Language	449	30	37	30	50	21	33	43	26	23	36	73	56	29	39	34	28	8	34	39	40	1,132
Natural Science	3,764	520	481	554	621	534	685	489	373	474	504	996	636	477	493	603	137	79	445	526	549	13,567
Useful Arts	8,712	1,528	1,380	1,606	1,464	1,259	1,685	1,526	1,112	1,375	1,394	2,344	1,464	1,319	1,392	1,457	309	118	1,264	1,346	1,626	34,518
Fine Arts	31,808	1,525	1,124	1,378	1,676	1,259	1,229	1,128	899	1,053	1,219	2,230	1,514	1,408	1,156	1,540	440	75	893	1,363	1,341	54,768
Literature	15,415	1,478	1,284	1,163	1,630	1,047	1,191	1,313	686	1,005	1,209	2,029	1,514	1,137	1,223	1,257	283	232	899	1,403	1,376	38,088
History	10,340	838	996	814	942	708	1,044	894	474	717	849	1,208	1,332	865	899	1,012	398	117	782	853	843	26,481
Travel	11,217	917	971	1,067	1,312	1,038	1,059	982	667	797	1,019	1,616	1,227	1,011	949	1,129	419	339	846	1,029	1,321	30,265
Biography	14,680	1,343	1,309	1,237	1,644	1,310	1,232	1,664	918	1,058	1,253	2,054	1,869	1,240	1,151	1,434	364	494	1,072	1,304	1,451	39,163
Fiction	14,742	4,329	4,833	5,892	6,048	5,419	4,357	5,337	4,695	4,721	4,870	7,363	6,729	5,573	4,969	6,090	2,585	3,496	4,476	5,416	4,850	112,554
Other Languages	6,628	145	158	136	316	135	65	102	20	79	344	225	143	244	141	154	26	20	244	168	152	9,614
Reference		155	330	160	117	107	187	165	106	154	183	168	299	151	169	161	69	70	266	182	216	3,309
Total Adult	136,365	13,891	13,883	15,135	17,376	14,182	13,961	14,543	10,941	12,280	13,866	22,313	18,004	13,863	13,543	15,963	5,282	5,676	12,144	14,633	14,885	401,790
Boys and Girls	115,300	9,516	10,308	10,031	8,004	.....	11,567	8,205	23,819	9,446	6,525	10,548	7,649	6,727	7,058	7,674	.....	.....	7,657	7,407	5,519	149,141
Hospital for Sick Children	1,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483
Schools	63,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,556
Settlements	9,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,099
Grand Total	225,803	23,407	24,191	25,166	25,380	14,182	25,528	22,748	134,760	21,726	20,391	32,861	25,653	20,590	20,601	23,639	5,282	\$5,676	19,801	22,040	20,404	625,069

*Including 25,337 in Music Library

†Including 108 books transferred from Pool stock to Travelling Branch

‡Property of East York Township—not included in totals of this table

†Boys and Girls House

* Including 1,289 books transferred from Pool stock to Downtown Branch

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

BOOK STOCK AT DECEMBER, 1951:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i>		594,638	
<i>Reference Library:</i>			
Reference	194,354		
Patents	18,239		
John Ross Robertson Room	20	212,613	807,251

ADDITIONS DURING 1952:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i>		*85,655	
<i>Reference Library:</i>			
Reference	3,275		
Patents	257	3,532	89,187

DEDUCTIONS DURING 1952:

<i>Circulating Libraries:</i>			
Lost and paid for	992		
Otherwise withdrawn and written off	54,232	55,224	
<i>Reference Library:</i>			
Withdrawn		1,904	57,128

BOOK STOCK AT DECEMBER, 1952:

<i>Circulating Libraries</i>		625,069	
<i>Reference Library:</i>			
Reference	195,725		
Patents	18,496		
John Ross Robertson Room	20	214,241	839,310

PICTURES AND FILMS:

Educational films available, December, 1952	461
Pictures in Loan Collection, December, 1952	366,095

*Excluding 1,397 books transferred to Downtown and Travelling Branches from Pool Stock.